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TEN CENTS A WEEK

WILBUR WRIGHT AND GLENN CURTISS FLY

Wright Made Three Successful Flights, While Curtiss Made Only One Successful Ascent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Wilbur Wright circled the great Statue of Liberty at the entrance of New York harbor in his aeroplane yesterday, and in the upper part of the city two dirigible balloons ingloriously failed in their task. This, the first day of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, was a victory for the heavier-than-air machines.

Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss successfully from the aerodrome of Governor's Island in their propelled bi-planes; both great machines, manned, respectively, by Thomas Baldwin and George L. Tomlinson, and entered in The New York World's \$10,000 New York to Albany race, were forced to descend because of mechanical difficulties before they were well under way.

Wright made three sensational flights, and Curtiss made one though successful test spin of his dirigible landed in the Hudson river less than an hour after the start. While Tomlinson after remaining in the air from 11:36 a. m. until 1:01 p. m., came to earth near White Plains, N. Y., twenty-two miles from starting point. Neither of the dirigibles were injured, nor was the dirigible seriously damaged.

Wright was the first to leave the aerodrome at 7 o'clock in the morning for a brief flight.

Wright Made Three Flights.

Wright later Wright made his second, encircling Governor's Island and remaining in the air for sev-

en minutes. After an hour's rest Wright again went aloft, this time remaining in the air for six minutes and thirty seconds, attaining a speed estimated at fifty miles an hour, and with a glorious sweep out over the bay, passing entirely around the great emblem of liberty on Bedloe's island.

Not content with these spectacular feats, Wright made a third flight at 5:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon before a crowd of 2,000 persons. Yachts, excursion boats and various craft had gathered on both sides of the fill, which is being used as the aviation field, and they tooted their whistles noisily as his machine rose from the ground for the last flight of the day. He did not attempt to fly over the water nor did he go to any great height, but executed two complete circles in the air, then made an excellent landing, while the crowd, including his rival, Curtiss, commented on the ease with which he manipulated his craft.

In all three of his flights yesterday the Wright machine showed greater speed than that of Curtiss, but the Curtiss flier seemed to keep its equilibrium better and remained on an even keel. Wright, in fact, met with one slight mishap in his first flight, when a wing tip struck the ground on landing and considerably jarred his machine.

The start of the dirigible balloon race to Albany was considerable of a fiasco, but it is announced that the balloons will be made ready for another attempt at the first opportunity.

Tomlinson was the first to start on

FROM A NEWSBOY TO GOVERNOR OF STATE

DEATH ENDS REMARKABLE CAREER OF M. W. McSWEENEY.

Former Governor Passed Away at Mount Hope Retreat in Baltimore.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 30.—Former Governor Miles N. McSweeney of South Carolina, who has been under treatment at Mount Hope Retreat in Baltimore since July 18 last, died at that institution at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. For the past week it has been known here that the former Governor was critically ill, and his wife went to Baltimore to be with him. She was present at the time of his death, also was his son, Eugene B. McSweeney.

His body will be brought today to his old home at Hampton, S. C., and interred there.

Former Governor McSweeney was a native of Charleston, S. C., where he was born April 18, 1855. He rose from a newsboy to be Governor of the State, and held many political offices in South Carolina, besides being a member of the State Legislature and president of the South Carolina Press Association.

His father died of yellow fever in Charleston when Miles was 4 years of age. At 10 McSweeney sold newspapers on the streets of Charleston, and later clerked in a book store, attending school at night. He served an apprenticeship in a job printing office and worked on newspapers in Charleston and Columbia. Mr. McSweeney won the South Carolina scholarship in Washington and Lee University offered by the Charleston Typographical Union, but because of lack of means to meet the necessary outside expenses he was unable to attend only a short time. In 1877 he removed to Ninety-Six, Abbeville county, South Carolina, where he engaged in the publication of The Ninety-Six Guardian, continuing in charge of that publication until 1879. He then became the publisher of The Hampton County Guardian at Hampton, S. C. From 1884 to 1894 he was chairman of the county Democratic executive committee. In 1894 he was elected a member of the South Carolina Legislature, and in 1900 Governor of the State. For several years he was a member of the South Carolina Democratic executive committee, and for eight years he served as president of the South Carolina Press Association.

the trip, which he hoped would end at Albany. He got away at 11:36, and headed north on the easterly side of the Hudson.

Baldwin arose at 11:52, shot out directly over the middle of the Hudson, and began traveling toward the State capital. In a few moments he was lost to view, but a puff of wind snapped one of his rudder ropes, and he was forced to descend. The balloon came easily. Capt Baldwin threw out draguets, and sailors from the battleships Rhode Island, New Jersey and North Carolina, who saw his plight, rushed to his rescue in launches. Baldwin swung himself into a boat without getting wet.

Meantime Tomlinson, at a height of about 300 feet, had been going northward overland, when both his gasoline and oil tanks began leaking. Fearing an explosion, he was forced to come to earth on a country estate near White Plains. This feat he accomplished without mishap.

Was Kept Busy.

Deputy Circuit Clerk Cheves was kept busy yesterday administering oath to parties whose pensions had been approved by the State Board of Pensions. These deserving old veterans and widows of veterans will receive their warrants as soon as the Comptroller can make them out and forward same.

PRESIDENT TAFT NOW ON THE PACIFIC COAST

He Arrived In Seattle Just Two Weeks After His Departure From Boston.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 30.—President Taft last night reached the Pacific Coast, just two weeks after his start from Boston. He will leave Seattle for Tacoma on Friday and will leave that city at midnight, going south until Los Angeles is reached. Then comes the turn to the East.

A great throng of people waited for the President at the station and along the brilliantly lighted streets through which he passed, and there was cheering at every step of the way.

The visit to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will begin today. After luncheon he will make an address in the national amphitheater. The President also will speak at a banquet at the Exposition grounds during the evening.

The President yesterday passed through a region which displayed its marvels in the way of fruit raising. At North Yakima, where he passed the forenoon and made an address, the President saw one of the oldest irrigated fruit regions in the Northwest. The yield of apples especially attracted his attention and he said he was fond of them.

In his Yakima address the President paid a tribute to Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington, who joined the party at Spokane, yesterday. Governor Hay of Washington, in introducing the President, declared that for Vice-President in 1912 he "placed in nomination Wesley Jones."

"In nominating Senator Jones for a

place on the ticket," said the President, "I do not see why Governor Hay should not name him for the Presidency. If you nominate him for the Presidency I shall be glad to go before the country and testify to my knowledge of his worth and ability as I am doing here."

In the throng that greeted the President at the court house were a large number of Grand Army veterans and members of the Women's Relief Corps.

Good Words for Old Soldiers.

"I am honored by the presence of the Grand Army men," said the President, "and by the ladies, who, while they do not wear uniforms, suggest the presence of the women's relief corps."

"It is pleasant to note that far out in the Western country, away from the battlefields where the issue of the nation's life was contested, we find the heroes of that war who pushed out here even after so heavy a struggle, in order to build a new country and add to the strength, the expansion, the wealth and the prosperity of the country which they saved."

"Just in front of me I see a monument that brings back memories. That I always like to refer to and to emphasize. The monument I understand to be to one of those who in effect gave up their lives in the far distant Philippines in order that the duty which this Government had

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Great Increase in Number Patents During Past Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—There are hundreds of unknown, hidden inventors who have done great things and have brought to pass, without any fine moral fuss about reforms—made people better living—the almost, or a cog, or a happy little lever or some-

annual report of the Commissioner of Patents is presently to illustrate this reflection statistically. It appears then that the philosopher's estimate of the number of hidden inventors is woefully inadequate. For in the single fiscal year ending with last June there were

issued 34,332 patents, an excess of 229 over the number for the year before.

The patents granted at Washington since 1836 are now far beyond a million and a half. It would seem that the advice of the special practitioner to his clients, "Invent some little thing," should begin to be difficult in the following. With the automobile still in process of development, however, and with the multiplication of flying machine devices and wireless telegraphy paraphernalia in progress, the Patent Office may look forward still to record-breaking years of registry.

Federal Corporation Tax Reduces Revenue of States

WASH., Sept. 30.—In the third national conference on State and National Taxation, the presiding officer, Hon. Ripley Foote, has brought forward a careful and earnest argument against the Federal corporation tax and the proposed income tax as burdens to the States and to the taxpayers of which the States are especially the guardian. In the opinion there are, of course, in the various cities and local divisions of the States.

It is generally understood now that the States in recent times have been burdened on the

corporations, which are creatures of the State, which possess valuable privileges essential to their operation conferred by the States, and which influence directly and indirectly the prosperity, and thus the tax-paying capacity, of all the people. Mr. Foote quoted from a report of the Federal Bureau of Corporations a statement showing that in New England the States draw from the corporations from 27 per cent to 54 per cent of all their revenues, that Ohio draws 72 per cent from that source, and that every State in the Union is similarly situated to greater or less degree.

How Sheriff Hayes Lewis Dodged a Very Angry Mob

PENSACOLA, Sept. 30.—With three negroes in his custody whom a mob in his home county endeavored to get and lynch, Sheriff Hayes Lewis of Marianna, in Jackson county, arrived here at a late hour Tuesday night and placed the men in the county jail. They are Cary and Robert Gray and Dan Davis, all charged with the murder of a planter of Jackson county, named John Dukes. The negroes were captured by the sheriff late Monday afternoon and placed in the county jail at Marianna. Late in the night a mob of countrymen reached the city and made a demand for the three negroes, bringing ropes with which to string them up, as well as railroad irons with which to batter down the iron gates and doors. If admittance was refused. The jailer, who was alone, quietly secreted the negroes under some old coats in a corner, then told the mob that the sheriff had

heard that they were coming and had gone to Pensacola with the men. This they did not believe, whereupon the jailer handed them the keys and told them to make a search, and if they wanted him to be would call out all prisoners into the corridor. They were fooled by his willingness and while they went into the jail no systematic search was made, and the negroes were saved. Tuesday, however, it became known that the negroes were still in jail and talk immediately started of lynching. The sheriff decided best not to attempt another ruse, so slipped the men from jail and took the first train for Pensacola. He made arrangements yesterday morning for the negroes to remain here until the next term of court at Marianna, which will be in November. The murder of Dukes was a very cold-blooded one, it is said, and was committed while the negroes were on a spree.

Alabama Prohibitionists Dislike Judge's Decision

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 30.—The Alabama prohibitionists feel aggrieved over the decision in relation to the right of trial by jury, but the cause of justice for the individual cannot be said to have been injured thereby—rather the contrary. The decision condemns the portion of the Fuller prohibition bill dealing a defendant

the right of a trial by jury, as unconstitutional. Judge Alford said that section 11 of the Alabama constitution stated that right of trial by jury must remain inviolate, and that the Fuller bill was in direct conflict with this. The right of trial by jury seems of greater importance to Alabama than the specific issue of prohibition.